

The Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna neglecta*) in Southern Georgia.— In a small series of Meadowlarks from Southeastern Georgia, I find three or four that appear to approach the western form *neglecta*. One specimen, a female, taken March 16, 1903, at 'Mush Bluff' (about four miles from St. Marys), is a typical *neglecta*, and is apparently indistinguishable from specimens of this bird taken in North Dakota.— A. H. HELME, *Miller Place, N. Y.*

The Evening Grosbeak near Quebec, Canada.— On the 24th of November, 1903, four specimens of the Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) were brought to me— three males and a female. They were killed in the woods in the vicinity of Quebec. Later, about the end of January, 1904, five others, of which one was a female, were shot in the same neighborhood. To my knowledge these are, with the exception of one killed in 1890, the only specimens ever met with here.— C. E. DIONNE, *Quebec, Can.*

The Pine Grosbeak on Long Island, N. Y.— It is so rarely that Long Island is favored with the presence of the Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator canadensis*) that their occurrence here in considerable numbers during the past winter is worthy of record. During the last twenty five years there have been few winters that I have not spent considerable time in the field at this place, but I have never been able to meet with this bird, to be certain of its identity, until the past winter. I have heard of a few instances of its occurrence on Long Island in former years, as at Miller Place, Cold Spring, Middle Island, and Terryville. At Miller Place, on November 26, 1903, three Grosbeaks were noted in an orchard near my house, and later a red male was seen flying westward. I was told of a "flock of Butcher Birds" that were seen here about a week prior to this date. From the description given me I have little doubt that they were Pine Grosbeaks. While perched on the top of a tree, and in their undulating flight, they bear a strong resemblance to shrikes, and if seen singly by one unfamiliar with them might readily be mistaken for these birds. From November 13 to 25, I was away from home and cannot tell at what time they began to arrive. I am inclined to think that some birds I heard early in the month were Grosbeaks, but I was not then familiar with their notes and did not recognize them. November 27, I left Miller Place and did not have another opportunity to look for them until December 4, when I met with a small flock in a cedar grove not far from my house. In this grove, from this time on until about the middle of February, Grosbeaks could be found in varying numbers. The last one was seen on February 28. On February 1 and 6 they were more plentiful than at any other time, and appeared to be migrating. Not more than two per cent were in the red plumage. Their food consisted almost entirely of the seeds of the red cedar. The seeds were nearly always crushed before they were swallowed, only the inner portions of the seeds being eaten.

Occasionally a few would come into the orchard and pick among the frozen apples left on the trees. While feeding they were very gentle and I had no difficulty in catching several in a small scoop-net, made of fine wire, attached to a pole. Four that I have in a large cage are very fond of sunflower and hemp seeds. They will eat canary and rape seed but prefer that of the sunflower. Millet seed they will not eat if they can get any other food. They appear to have four distinct sets of notes,—a low querulous note uttered while feeding; another, somewhat resembling that of the Goldfinch, uttered both on the wing and while sitting in the trees; and a longer drawn whistle that reminds one of a Cedar-bird. This appears to be their usual call-note when restless and alarmed. Several times I heard an attempt at a song, consisting of three or four finch-like notes. During the winter I met with a few Grosbeaks at Rocky Point, and heard of their presence at several other places on Long Island.—A. H. HELME, *Miller Place, N. Y.*

**The Pine Grosbeak on Long Island, N. Y.**—After years of waiting I am at last able to positively record this species on Long Island. Three specimens were seen at Southold, February 2, 1904, by Mrs. A. F. Lowerre who is an unusually careful observer. Her report is as follows: "Tuesday morning I saw three birds in a neighbor's honeysuckle. Took my opera glass and went close to study them. Found they were Pine Grosbeaks, either all females or young male birds. There were no carmine-red adult males to be seen. I never saw or heard of them here before."

February 12 Mrs. Lowerre wrote: "I saw the three grosbeaks again yesterday; the only places they seem to visit are the honeysuckle vines." Subsequently Mrs. Lowerre reports that she did not see the grosbeaks after February 11.

All Giraud says of them is: "In the autumn of 1827, large flocks of pine grosbeaks visited Long Island. . . . Since that period until the present year (1844), I have not seen or heard of its occurring on Long Island."—WILLIAM DUTCHER, *New York City.*

**White-winged Crossbill — A Correction.**—Mr. Spicer of Goodrich, Genesee Co., Mich., has requested me to correct a misleading record attributed to him by Professor Cook in his 'Birds of Michigan,' p. 108. Cook quotes him as finding the White-winged Crossbill breeding at Goodrich, Mich., but the note in question (O. & O., 1889, p. 43) refers to the American Goldfinch. Unfortunately this record is quoted in my recent 'List of the Birds of Southeastern Michigan' (Bull. Mich. Ornith. Club, IV, 38) and is very misleading as to the southern breeding range of *Loxia leucoptera*.—BRADSHAW A. SWALES, *Detroit, Mich.*

**The Lark Sparrow in Oneida County, N. Y.**—June 13, 1903, in the extreme northeastern corner of this county, I saw, and positively identified, a Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*). A week later I visited